UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/779
21 January 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Fifty-first session
Agenda items 10, 41, 87, 94, 95, 96, 97, 102, 110 and 151

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

SECTORAL POLICY QUESTIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Letter dated 20 January 1997 from the representatives of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit the text of the Treaty of Eternal Friendship between the Republic of Kazakstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, signed by the Heads of those States in Bishkek on 10 January 1997 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 10, 41, 87, 94, 95, 96, 97, 102, 110 and 151.

(Signed) A. ARISTANBEKOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Kazakstan
to the United Nations

(Signed) Z. ESHMAMBETOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations

(Signed) A. VOKHIDOV
Acting Permanent Representative of
Uzbekistan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Treaty of Eternal Friendship between the Republic of Kazakstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Republic of Kazakstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, hereinafter referred to as the High Contracting Parties,

On the basis of the strong ties between the three States formed over the course of history,

Considering that the strengthening of friendly relations, good-neighbourliness, cooperation and mutual assistance among the High Contracting Parties is in the vital interests of their peoples and serves the cause of peace and security,

Confirming their adherence to the norms of international law, above all the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act and other documents adopted within the framework of OSCE,

Aware of their responsibility for political stability and international harmony in the region, which are the foundation for the economic development and spiritual revival of their peoples,

Considering it necessary to intensify the economic cooperation among the three countries within the framework of a unified economic space, to establish conditions conducive to its further development and to institute direct links between economic agents, regardless of their form of ownership,

With a view to further strengthening relations of eternal friendship among the three States based on the closeness of their history, culture, language and traditions,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Republic of Kazakstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, as fraternal and friendly States, shall build their relations on a basis of broad cooperation and mutual trust.

The High Contracting Parties shall develop relations on the basis of respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the inviolability of State borders, and of the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality of rights and mutual advantage.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation by extending all round support in the first place in preventing threats to their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and pursuit of an independent policy.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to permit the use of their territory for purposes of armed aggression or hostile action against the other High Contracting Parties.

In the event of a situation arising which in the view of one of the High Contracting Parties constitutes a threat of armed attack by other States, the High Contracting Parties shall immediately conduct the necessary consultations with one another both on a trilateral basis and within international organizations of which they are members with a view to the adoption of measures to facilitate the peaceful resolution of the situation and also to ensuring their joint defence.

Article 4

For purposes of ensuring the steady development of trilateral relations and the exchange of views on international problems of the region, the High Contracting Parties shall conduct mutual consultations at various levels.

In the course of the consultations, the High Contracting Parties shall harmonize their positions on regional and worldwide issues affecting the common interests of the High Contracting Parties when they are discussed in international organizations of which the Parties are members.

Article 5

The High Contracting Parties shall cooperate for the purpose of making full use of the potential of the United Nations. To this end, the High Contracting Parties shall make every effort to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and international security and in other spheres.

Article 6

The High Contracting Parties attach importance to the establishment under United Nations auspices of a Central Asian battalion of peacekeeping forces intended to operate in line with the principles of activity of the United Nations peacekeeping forces, and shall take all necessary steps to ensure the activity of the battalion.

Article 7

The High Contracting Parties, convinced that the strengthening of regional cooperation promotes the prosperity and security of the countries of the region, shall cooperate in the expanding regional cooperation in Central Asia.

The High Contracting Parties are in agreement on the need to institute regional cooperation without any coercion, including political, economic and financial coercion.

Article 8

The relevant authorities of the High Contracting Parties shall cooperate with one another in such a way as not in any manner to impair relations of friendship and cooperation between the three States and, in the event of disputes arising, resolve them in a spirit of trust and mutual understanding by establishing conciliation commissions at the government level, should the need arise.

Article 9

The High Contracting Parties shall develop economic and trade relations and links in the fields of culture, science and technology on a broad basis and taking long-term prospects into account.

To this end, the High Contracting Parties shall create the necessary legal, economic, financial and trade conditions for a gradual transition to broad and effective movement of goods, services and capital among the countries.

The High Contracting Parties shall strengthen cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, transport, tourism, sport, health care, communications and telecommunications, energy supply and conservation of the environment.

Article 10

The High Contracting Parties shall afford their nationals migrating to one of the High Contracting Parties to take up permanent residence the right freely to dispose of their property, including means of production in accordance with the national legislation of the Parties.

Article 11

The High Contracting Parties shall cooperate in the development of transportation and the transit of goods and services on favourable and mutually advantageous terms.

The High Contracting Parties confirm the need to utilize their economic potential for the establishment of a Central Asian main rail line and highways, and also to develop cooperation in the field of transit shipments.

Article 12

The High Contracting Parties shall promote contacts between the cultural and educational institutions of the three countries, and also the exchange of experts. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall ensure broad access by its citizens to study of the language and culture and to the art, literature and press of the other High Contracting Parties.

Article 13

The High Contracting Parties attach priority to ensuring environmental security, acting in accordance with bilateral and multilateral agreements in that field.

The High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary steps to prevent pollution of the environment and ensure rational resource utilization. They shall promote the development and implementation of joint specialized nature conservation programmes and projects.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall render emergency assistance to the other Parties in the event of environmental disasters and natural phenomena that present a threat to the vital activities of the population.

The High Contracting Parties shall seek to restore the equilibrium of disrupted ecosystems in the region, above all of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins and the Aral Sea.

Article 14

The High Contracting Parties shall promote the extension of contacts between the Parliaments of the three countries.

Article 15

Each of the High Contracting Parties guarantees to nationals of the other Parties resident in its territory, regardless of their ethnic affiliation, religion or other differences, social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms in accordance with universally accepted international human rights standards.

Article 16

The High Contracting Parties shall cooperate in combating international terrorism, organized crime, illegal trafficking in narcotic substances,

smuggling of weapons and items of cultural and artistic value, crimes in the transportation field and other types of crimes.

Article 17

The present Treaty is not directed against other States and in no way affects any of the rights and obligations stemming from existing bilateral and multilateral agreements of the High Contracting Parties with other States.

Article 18

In accordance with article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the present Treaty shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat.

Article 19

The present Treaty is subject to ratification, and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification by the High Contracting Parties.

DONE at Bishkek on 10 January 1997 in three copies, each in the Kazak, Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Russian languages, all texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKSTAN	FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN	FOR THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
[Signature illegible]	[Signature illegible]	[Signature illegible]

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/780
21 January 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 119

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 21 January 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

At present 43 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states as follows:

> "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount owed for the preceding two full years (1995-1996) are the following:

	United States dollars
Afghanistan	128 900.00
Armenia	344 562.00
Azerbaijan	3 368 400.00
Belarus	1 866 500.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	696 300.00
Burundi	114 300.00
Cape Verde	129 100.00

	United States dollars
Central African Republic	361 800.00
Chad	129 200.00
Congo	156 700.00
Djibouti	109 400.00
Dominica	129 200.00
Dominican Republic	340 300.00
Ecuador	239 400.00
Equatorial Guinea	63 000.00
Gambia	129 200.00
Georgia	3 433 700.00
Grenada	128 800.00
Guatemala	231 500.00
Guinea	9 700.00
Guinea-Bissau	178 900.00
Haiti	126 500.00
Honduras	36 000.00
Iraq	4 723 800.00
Kyrgyzstan	983 900.00
Latvia	2 119 800.00
Madagascar	68 900.00
Mauritania	125 200.00
Nicaragua	109 100.00
Panama	102 850.87
Republic of Moldova	1 802 400.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	68 700.00
Sao Tome and Principe	129 200.00
Seychelles	17 900.00
Sierra Leone	62 100.00
Somalia	530 600.00
Togo	27 600.00
Turkmenistan	191 600.00
Uzbekistan	4 262 300.00

	United States dollars
Vanuatu	93 000.00
Venezuela	1 176 200.00
Yemen	86 300.00
Yugoslavia	10 900 700.00

(Signed) Kofi ANNAN
Secretary-General

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/780/Add.1
30 January 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 119

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 30 January 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letter dated 21 January 1997 (A/51/780), I have the honour to inform you that Armenia and Venezuela have made the necessary payments to reduce their arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter.

(Signed) Kofi ANNAN
Secretary-General

97-02832 (E) 300197

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/781
21 January 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 48

STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Letter dated 3 January 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address you with reference to the letter addressed to your predecessor by Ambassador Qin Huasun, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, dated 16 October 1996 (A/51/526).

To promote a better understanding of the issues raised in Ambassador Qin Huasun's letter, I believe that it would be useful to review briefly the establishment and existence of the Republic of China as a sovereign State in accordance with the principles of international law. I am forwarding for this purpose a statement, dated 29 July 1996, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China on Taiwan (see annex).

In the general debate of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, the representative of Solomon Islands, in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter, spoke on behalf of the Republic of China on Taiwan, who, barred from the United Nations since 1971, is seeking to enlarge its already sizable contribution to the developing world and to protect the rights of its 21.4 million people through the Organization. Solomon Islands hopes that negotiations for reunification based on the proposals the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan have each put forward will begin in the near future, a process that will contribute significantly to the reduction of tension in the Taiwan Straits.

To foster these negotiations, whose preparation and conduct will require the highest level of diplomatic skill exercised over a considerable period of time, Solomon Islands supports the proposal that the General Assembly establish

an ad hoc committee to consider how the Republic of China on Taiwan could enhance its contribution to the international community through the United Nations system. By helping to enlarge the cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan, the ad hoc committee would assist the peaceful reunification the leadership of both Governments desire. The historical and legal questions Ambassador Qin Huasun raised in his letter could be addressed by the proposed ad hoc committee.

I have the honour to request you to have the text of the present letter and its attachment circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 48.[1]

(Signed) Rex S. HOROI
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Solomon Islands
to the United Nations

Notes

[1] The letter and its annex have been reproduced as received. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 29 July 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China on Taiwan

On 23 July 1996, Mr. Qin Huasun, the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China (PRC), submitted a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations protesting a proposal made by 16 countries to the United Nations concerning the representation of the Republic of China (ROC) within the Organization (A/51/223). On 24 July 1996, Mr. Cui Tiankai, the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC, also made a statement criticizing the said proposal. On these, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the ROC wishes to comment as follows:

Since its establishment in 1912, the Republic of China has always been a sovereign State. In 1949, because of the civil war in mainland China, the ROC relocated its National Government to Taiwan. Although the territory under the ROC's jurisdiction diminished as a result, the ROC's statehood was never interrupted. It should be noted that when the ROC Government regained control over Taiwan and the Pescadores in 1945, in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Proclamation, the PRC had not yet been established. Over the half century since the PRC's establishment in 1949, the PRC has never - even for a single day - exercised jurisdiction over the Taiwan Penghu (Pescadores), Kinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu area. The statement in Mr. Qin's "letter of protest" that "the status of Taiwan as a part of the territory of the People's Republic of China has never changed, nor has the Government of the People's Republic of China ever given up its jurisdiction over Taiwan" is contrary to historical fact.

In the 47 years since the ROC relocated its national government to Taiwan, it has, through dedicated efforts, made itself an economically affluent and politically democratic society. The ROC, with its elected Government, defined territories and people, is a peace-loving country and always observes international laws and practices. It has, since its establishment, retained the full power to conduct its foreign affairs. It has the determination as well as the ability to fulfil the obligations and rights stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations. The ROC now enjoys formal diplomatic relations with 30 countries and also maintains substantive trade and cultural ties with more than 140 countries in the world. It is undeniably a sovereign State, in accordance with the principles of international law.

When the United Nations was established in 1945, the ROC was one of its founding members and a permanent member of the Security Council. This fact is enshrined in Articles 23 and 110 of the Charter. On 25 October 1971, however, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2758 (XXVI) and substituted the PRC for the ROC as the representative of China, forcing the ROC to withdraw from the United Nations. However, resolution 2758 (XXVI) did not, in any way, constitute a complete solution to the issue of China's representation resulting from China's division in 1949. In fact the resolution denied the fundamental rights of the 21.3 million people on Taiwan, under the jurisdiction of the ROC, to participate in the political, economic and cultural activities within the United

Nations system. Moreover, it has been 25 years since resolution 2758 (XXVI) was adopted, and it does not reflect the changes that have taken place during that period of time. Today, resolution 2758 (XXVI) is obsolete and unjust and needs to be re-examined.

The ROC's United Nations bid seeks only proper and effective representation for the ROC's 21.3 million people, and protection of their fundamental rights in the United Nations. The campaign does not intend to challenge the PRC's current seat in the Organization. The ROC is still committed to the policy of eventual unification of China. The solution proposed by the ROC is reasonable and judicious. The current impasse between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits is a result of the PRC's military intimidation and its dogmatic and dictatorial attitude towards the ROC. If the PRC is sincere in promoting peace between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, it should resume dialogue through the established channels of negotiation. Only through the resumption of such channels of negotiation can the issue of China's reunification be resolved in a peaceful manner, and the peace and security of the Asia-Pacific region be maintained.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/782
S/1997/61
21 January 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 33
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 2 January 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel addressed to his counterparts. This letter was sent upon the signing and implementation of the agreements between Israel and the PLO concerning the redeployment of Israeli military forces in Hebron.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) David PELEG
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 January 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel to his counterparts

I am writing to you upon the signing and implementation of the agreements between Israel and the Palestinians concerning the redeployment of Israeli military forces in Hebron, within the framework of the Interim Agreement between the sides, to share with you my thoughts on the events of the last months as well as my views regarding the path that lies ahead as we seek to advance the Middle East peace process and reach a permanent settlement.

The agreements reached, after intense and often turbulent negotiations which have been under way since the present Israeli Government entered office, are testament to the commitment of both sides to continuing the peace process through direct negotiations, cooperation, the avoidance of violence and the building of mutual trust.

The Government of Israel is committed to implementing existing agreements between the sides on the basis of reciprocity, and advancing peace while ensuring security. This commitment to peace is derived from the fundamental values which define our people. Peace is the dream which has accompanied us throughout our history. The terrorist outrages which have befallen us over the past year serve as a clear reminder, however, that progress towards peace cannot be achieved without acting to safeguard security. The mutual trust and confidence that is so central to building peace cannot be attained if our citizens cannot feel safe. We are determined to seek peace and security, for our people and for the entire region.

Much effort has been invested to ensure that a new era of cooperation, mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence will be inaugurated in Hebron. As you may be aware, the agreements on Hebron do not only refer to the redeployment of Israeli military forces in the city, but also to agreed security arrangements, joint security measures, the deployment of the Palestinian police and various civilian matters relating to the normal and effective functioning of the city, and the Israeli and Palestinian populations therein. The dangers of failure in these efforts are awesome. Both sides must work closely together and build confidence in each other if we are to be able to implement these agreements effectively and proceed together on the path of peace.

Despite our repeated declarations in support of peace, however, and our genuine and consistent efforts to advance the negotiations, many doubts have been raised as to the commitment of the Government of Israel to the peace process and the implementation of the agreements signed. It is our genuine hope that the agreements on Hebron will finally dispel this aspersion. These agreements attest to our commitment to reconciliation and peace between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples.

The atmosphere created by the unbalanced and one-sided criticism and expressions of doubt concerning the intentions of this Government, while complicating our ability to conduct negotiations effectively, did not deter us from persisting in our efforts to lay solid and appropriate foundations for the continuation of the negotiations. We believe that these foundations have now been established, and we intend to proceed with the permanent status negotiations as agreed between the sides. These negotiations will not be easy. They will require great patience, fortitude and goodwill between the parties as well as from the international community. It is my hope that the international and regional climate in the future will indeed be conducive to negotiations with our Palestinian partners. I am sure that we can rely on your constructive support as we address the fateful matters on our agenda.

The agreements just signed were achieved with the facilitation of the United States of America, which has proved its role as an honest broker acceptable to the parties. The United States provided assistance to the parties throughout, helping them to clarify their differences and work to bridge the gaps towards mutually acceptable solutions.

The leaders of Egypt and Jordan also contributed to the efforts to restore trust and reach agreed solutions. Their constructive engagement at critical junctures is greatly appreciated. The support of Russia, co-sponsor of the Middle East peace process, the European Union and other members of the international community also plays an important role in reinforcing the peace efforts in the region.

As we mark the completion of the Hebron negotiations it is vital that we now push forward on all fronts of the peace process - the permanent status negotiations with the Palestinians, the negotiations with Syria and Lebanon, and the multilateral working groups, to which we attach special significance.

We shall also continue to pursue normal relations between Israel and its neighbours, for it is these which will ensure that the peace we negotiate will be a lasting one. Sobered by the knowledge that difficulties will no doubt be encountered as we address the terribly complex and sensitive issues still on the agenda, it is imperative that we not allow our relations with the countries of the Arab world and the growing regional cooperation, to be used as pawns in the negotiating process. Efforts to do so not only damage important mutual interests but also undermine our peoples' fundamental belief in peace.

Peace must be nurtured, and it is our determination to do so. There is no turning back. The negotiations before us are not a struggle with winners and losers but rather a chance to build peace where we all are the victors. I wish to extend to you our gratitude for your continued support of our efforts.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/783
S/1997/65
22 January 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 33 and 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 21 January 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 18 January 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan regarding the signing, on 15 January 1997, of the agreement between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian authorities on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the town of Hebron (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Akmaral A. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Kazakstan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 18 January 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan

Kazakstan welcomed the news of the signing, on 15 January 1997, of the greement between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian authorities on he withdrawal of Israeli troops from the town of Hebron, which represents a ajor breakthrough in the implementation of the agreements concluded earlier etween the parties.

This step is an important contribution to the continuation of the peace rocess and will help create conditions conducive to beginning the final stage f the Palestinian-Israeli talks and a definitive settlement of the Middle East roblem.

Kazakstan supports the goodwill and political realism of the participants n the peace process and expresses its hope for the speedy achievement of a omprehensive and just peace in the region, based on a balance of interests and he granting of the legitimate rights of all peoples living in the region, ncluding the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent State.

United Nations A/51/784

General Assembly
Fifty-first session

Distr.: General

24 January 1997
Original: English

Agenda item 138

Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995. The total resources provided for the period amount to $4,304,400 gross ($4,091,400 net), while the related expenditures amount to $2,756,400 gross ($2,688,600 net). This resulted in an unencumbered balance of $1,548,000 gross ($1,402,800 net).

The unencumbered balance resulted primarily from less rotation travel undertaken by military observers, vacancies in international civilian staff posts and non-use of helicopter services.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly as contained in paragraph 9 of the report is a decision to credit Member States their respective share in the unencumbered balance.

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994 for a period up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the Tehran Agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I) and that they remained committed to an effective ceasefire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy. The mandate of the Mission has subsequently been extended by the Council in various resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1089 (1996) of 13 December 1996. The current mandate of the Mission was extended until 15 March 1997, subject to the proviso that the Tehran Agreement remained in force and that the parties demonstrated their commitment to an effective ceasefire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy. The mandate will remain in effect until that date unless the Secretary-General reports to the Council that these conditions have not been met .

2. For the maintenance of UNMOT for the period from 27 April 1995 to 30 June 1996, the General Assembly, by its resolution 49/240 of 31 March 1995, appropriated an amount of $10,044,200 gross ($9,547,000 net), equivalent to a monthly rate of $717,400 gross ($681,900 net). The prorated share of the appropriation for the reporting period amounts to $4,304,400 gross ($4,091,400 net).

II. Financial performance for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995

3. Annex I, column 2, sets out, by budget line item, the prorated resources provided to UNMOT for the six-month period from 17 June to 15 December 1995 and the expenditures are shown in column 3. Related unliquidated obligations are reflected in column 4 and the savings or overruns are set out in column 5. Supplementary information in respect of the expenditures is contained in annex II.

4. The planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the reporting period is contained in annex III. Annex IV provides the authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for military and civilian personnel for the reporting period.

5. As shown in annex I, column 2, the total prorated resources made available to UNMOT for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995 amount to $4,304,400 gross ($4,091,400 net). Expenditures for the period (column 3) that relate to recurrent costs are $2,756,400 gross ($2,688,600 net).

6. With the exception of other equipment, supplies and services and air and surface freight, the expenditures incurred during the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995 under the other main budget headings were less than estimated, as follows: military personnel costs ($196,900), civilian personnel costs ($479,600), premises/accommodation ($11,100), transport operations ($74,200), air operations ($596,300), communications ($36,400), public information programmes ($33,600) and staff assessment ($145,200).

7. The above savings were realized mainly because of less rotation travel undertaken by military observers, a 7 per cent vacancy rate of international civilian staff and non-use of helicopter services.

8. Additional requirements of $1,700 under other equipment were due to the acquisition of water-purification equipment, office furniture and office equipment, which were offset by savings under spare parts, repairs and maintenance. Additional requirements of $13,100 under supplies and services were due to the need to purchase uniform items for harsh winter weather for field service officers for which no budgetary provision had been made. Additional expenditures of $10,500 were incurred under air and surface freight to ship communications equipment from Brindisi and Liberia to the mission area.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session

9. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session in connection with the financing of UNMOT is a decision to set off against the future assessment on Member States their respective share in the unencumbered balances of $1,548,000 gross ($1,402,800 net) for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995.

Annex I
Financial performance report for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Original cost estimate (prorated) (1)	Apportionment (2)	Expenditure[a] (3)	Unliquidated obligation (4)	Savings/ (overruns) (5) = (2-3)
1.	**Military personnel costs**					
	(a) Military observers					
	Mission subsistence allowance	756.4	756.6	731.4	—	25.2
	Travel costs	260.7	252.6	106.7	36.4	145.9
	Clothing and equipment allowance	3.6	3.6	3.6	—	—
	Subtotal	**1 020.7**	**1 012.8**	**841.7**	**36.4**	**171.1**
	(b) Military contingents					
	Standard troop cost reimbursements	—	—	—	—	—
	Welfare	—	—	—	—	—
	Rations	25.7	25.8	—	—	25.88
	Daily allowance	—	—	—	—	—
	Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	—	—	—	—	—
	Clothing and equipment allowance	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	**25.7**	**25.8**	**—**	**—**	**25.8**
	(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel					
	Contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Death and disability compensation	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	—
	Subtotal	**7.2**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**—**
	Total, line 1	**1 053.6**	**1 045.8**	**848.9**	**43.6**	**196.9**
2.	**Civilian personnel costs**					
	(a) Civilian police					
	Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
	Travel costs	—	—	—	—	—
	Clothing and equipment allowance	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
	(b) International and local staff					
	International staff salaries	557.9	553.8	426.9	—	126.9
	Local staff salaries	41.2	41.4	59.2	—	(17.8)
	Consultants	1.2	—	—	—	—
	Overtime	—	—	—	—	—
	General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	—
	Common staff costs	360.1	358.2	94.5	4.4	263.7
	Mission subsistence allowance	376.6	373.8	289.7	—	84.1
	Travel to and from the mission area	77.1	74.4	46.5	10.6	27.9
	Other travel costs	11.2	11.4	16.6	3.4	(5.2)
	Subtotal	**1 425.3**	**1 413.0**	**933.4**	**18.4**	**479.6**

	Original cost estimate (prorated) (1)	Apportionment (2)	Expenditure[a] (3)	Unliquidated obligation (4)	Savings/ (overruns) (5) = (2-3)
(c) International contractual personnel	—	—	—	—	—
(d) United Nations Volunteers					
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
Individual service contract	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Government-provided personnel					
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
Travel costs	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Civilian electoral observers					
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—
Travel costs	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 2	**1 425.3**	**1 413.0**	**933.4**	**18.4**	**479.6**
3. Premises/accommodation					
Rental of premises	13.2	13.2	10.1	0.1	3.1
Alteration and renovation of premises	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance supplies	2.4	2.4	4.1	—	(1.7)
Maintenance services	3.6	3.6	4.7	—	(1.1)
Utilities	13.2	13.2	2.4	—	10.8
Construction/prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 3	**32.4**	**32.4**	**21.3**	**0.1**	**11.1**
4. Infrastructure repairs					
Upgrading of airstrips	—	—	—	—	—
Upgrading of roads	—	—	—	—	—
Repair of bridges	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 4	—	—	—	—	—
5. Transport operations					
Purchase of vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Rental of vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	12.0	12.0	7.1	—	4.9
Petrol, oil and lubricants	105.1	106.2	39.7	—	66.5
Vehicle insurance	5.0	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.8
Total, line 5	**122.1**	**123.0**	**48.8**	**2.0**	**74.2**
6. Air operations					
(a) Helicopter operations					
Hire/charter costs	990.0	925.8	—	—	925.8
Aviation fuel and lubricants	—	—	—	—	—
Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—	—
Resupply flights	—	—	—	—	—

		Original cost estimate (prorated) (1)	Apportionment (2)	Expenditure[a] (3)	Unliquidated obligation (4)	Savings/ (overruns) (5) = (2-3)
	Painting/preparation	—	—	—	—	—
	Liability and war-risk insurance	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	**990.0**	**925.8**	**—**	**—**	**925.8**
(b)	*Fixed-wing aircraft*					
	Hire/charter costs	—	—	—	—	—
	Aviation fuel and lubricants	—	—	—	—	—
	Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—	—
	Painting/preparation	—	—	—	—	—
	Resupply flights	20.4	20.4	349.9	—	(329.5)
	Liability and war-risk insurance	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	**20.4**	**20.4**	**349.9**	**—**	**(329.5)**
(c)	*Aircrew subsistence allowance*	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	*Other air operation costs*					
	Air traffic control services and equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Landing fees and ground handling	—	—	—	—	—
	Fuel storage and containers	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
	Total, line 6	**1 010.4**	**946.2**	**349.9**	**—**	**596.3**
7.	**Naval operations**					
	Hire/charter costs	—	—	—	—	—
	Preparation costs, equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Preparation costs, repairs	—	—	—	—	—
	Fuel	—	—	—	—	—
	Maintenance costs	—	—	—	—	—
	Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—	—
	Liability insurance	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 7	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
8.	**Communications**					
(a)	*Complementary communications*					
	Communications equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Spare parts and supplies	22.8	23.4	2.4	—	21.0
	Workshop and test equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Commercial communications	300.0	303.0	287.6	287.6	15.4
	Subtotal	**322.8**	**326.4**	**290.0**	**287.6**	**36.4**
(b)	*Main trunking contract*	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 8	**322.8**	**326.4**	**290.0**	**287.6**	**36.4**
9.	**Other equipment**					
	Office furniture	—	—	0.3	—	(0.3)
	Office equipment	—	—	1.0	—	(1.0)
	Data-processing equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Generators	—	—	—	—	—
	Observation equipment	—	—	—	—	—

	Original cost estimate (prorated) (1)	Apportionment (2)	Expenditure[a] (3)	Unliquidated obligation (4)	Savings/ (overruns) (5)=(2-3)
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Water and septic tanks	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigeration equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Field defence equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	3.7	3.6	0.3	—	3.3
Water-purification equipment	—	—	3.7	3.7	(3.7)
Total, line 9	**3.7**	**3.6**	**5.3**	**3.7**	**(1.7)**
10. Supplies and services					
(a) Miscellaneous services					
Audit services	6.8	7.2	15.6	—	(8.4)
Contractual services	—	—	—	—	—
Data-processing services	—	—	—	—	—
Security services	5.4	5.4	2.0	—	3.4
Medical treatment and services	4.8	4.8	0.9	—	3.9
Claims and adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
Official hospitality	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous other services	—	—	2.8	—	(2.8)
Subtotal	**17.0**	**17.4**	**21.3**	**—**	**(3.9)**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies					
Stationery and office supplies	0.5	1.2	8.0	0.4	(6.8)
Medical supplies	24.0	24.0	3.5	3.0	20.5
Sanitation and cleaning materials	1.2	1.2	—	—	1.2
Subscriptions	0.6	0.6	—	—	0.6
Electrical supplies	—	—	—	—	—
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Uniform items, flags and decals	—	—	24.7	—	(24.7)
Field defence stores	—	—	—	—	—
Operational maps	—	—	—	—	—
Quartermaster and general stores	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**26.3**	**27.0**	**36.2**	**3.4**	**(9.2)**
Total, line 10	**43.3**	**44.4**	**57.5**	**3.4**	**(13.1)**
11. Election-related supplies and services					
(a) Standard kits for registration teams					
Equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
(b) Various election materials					
Election forms (including printing)	—	—	—	—	—
Registration cards	—	—	—	—	—

		Original cost estimate (prorated) (1)	Apportionment (2)	Expenditure[a] (3)	Unliquidated obligation (4)	Savings/ (overruns) (5) = (2-3)
	Ballot paper	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous election supplies	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	*Election-related contractual services*					
	Consultants	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 11	—	—	—	—	—
12.	**Public information programmes**					
	Equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Materials and supplies	1.2	1.2	—	—	1.2
	Contractual services	—	—	—	—	—
	Public information production costs	32.0	33.0	0.6	—	32.4
	Total, line 12	**33.2**	**34.2**	**0.6**	**—**	33.6
13.	**Training programmes**					
	Consultants	—	—	—	—	—
	Consultants' travel	—	—	—	—	—
	Training equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Training materials	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 13	—	—	—	—	—
14.	**Mine-clearing programmes**					
(a)	*Acquisition of equipment*					
	Mine-clearing equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	*Supplies, services and operating costs*					
	Wages and food supplement	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous supplies	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
	Total, line 14	—	—	—	—	—
15.	**Assistance for disarmament and demobilization**					
(a)	*Rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces*					
	Consultants	—	—	—	—	—
	Consultants' travel	—	—	—	—	—
	Training equipment	—	—	—	—	—
	Training materials	—	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—	—
	Assistance to demobilized military forces	—	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—

	Original cost estimate (prorated) (1)	Apportionment (2)	Expenditure* (3)	Unliquidated obligation (4)	Savings/ (overruns) (5)=(2-3)
(b) Provision of food, including transportation and distribution					
Rations	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 15	—	—	—	—	—
16. Air and surface freight					
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Military airlifts	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial freight and cartage	—	—	10.5	—	(10.5)
Total, line 16	—	—	**10.5**	—	**(10.5)**
17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	**121.3**	**122.4**	**122.4**	—	—
19. Staff assessment					
Staff assessment, international staff	208.0	206.4	67.8	—	138.6
Staff assessment, local staff	6.6	6.6	—	—	6.6
Total, line 19	**214.6**	**213.0**	**67.8**	—	**145.2**
Total, lines 1-19	**4 382.7**	**4 304.4**	**2 756.4**	**358.8**	**1 548.0**
20. Income from staff assessment	**(214.6)**	**(213.0)**	**(67.8)**	—	**(145.2)**
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total, lines 20-21	**(214.6)**	**(213.0)**	**(67.8)**	—	**(145.2)**
Gross requirements	4 382.7	4 304.4	2 756.4	358.8	1 548.0
Net requirements	4 168.1	4 091.4	2 688.6	358.8	1 402.8
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total resources	**4 168.1**	**4 091.4**	**2 688.6**	**358.8**	**1 402.8**

* Total expenditures are inclusive of unliquidated obligations, which are presented in column (4) for information purposes only.

Annex II
Financial performance report for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995: supplementary information

Savings/(overruns)
(United States dollars)

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers 171 100

1. The savings of $171,100 were realized for mission subsistence allowance ($25,200) and travel costs ($145,900).

2. *Mission subsistence allowance*. The cost estimates were based on the rate of $115 per day. The actual rates applied were as follows: for hotel bills settled in United States dollars, the applicable mission subsistence allowance rate was $115 per day; for hotel bills settled in roubles and other types of accommodation, the applicable rate was $75 per day. Savings of $25,200 were due to the application of the lower rate.

3. *Travel costs*. The estimate was made on the basis of the projected rotation of 40 military observers during the period. Only 26 military observers were rotated, with one repatriation on medical grounds and one evacuation for casualty, resulting in savings of $145,900.

4. *Clothing and equipment allowance*. Resources apportioned were fully utilized.

(b) Military contingents 25 800

5. *Rations*. Provision was made for the purchase of contingency rations to meet shortage of food commodities and bottled water. As the stockpile of contingency rations were adequate, no purchases were made during the period, resulting in savings of $25,800.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel ..... —

6. *Death and disability compensation*. The amount allocated under death and disability has been fully obligated to cover potential claims from death, disability or injury of military personnel.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police ..... —

(b) International and local staff 479 600

7. The savings of $479,600 were realized under international staff salaries ($126,900), common staff costs ($263,700), mission subsistence allowance ($84,100) and travel to and from the mission area ($27,900), which were offset by additional requirements under local staff salaries ($17,800) and official travel costs ($5,200).

8. *International staff salaries*. The savings of $126,900 under this heading were due to the average vacancy rate of 7 per cent, as shown in annex IV.

9. *Local staff salaries*. The additional requirement of $17,800 under local staff salaries was due to the recruitment of four local staff as interpreters to meet the demands of two additional team sites established during the period.

10. *Common staff costs*. Savings of $263,700 under common staff costs were realized as a result of the vacancy rate of 7 per cent in respect of international staff, as shown in annex IV.

11. *Mission subsistence allowance*. Savings of $84,100 were due to the 7 per cent vacancy rate for international staff and the application of the lower rate of mission subsistence allowance, as indicated in paragraph 2 above.

12. *Travel to and from the mission area*. While provision was made for the emplacement of 10 international staff, 3 staff members were deployed during the period, resulting in savings of $27,900 under this heading.

13. *Other travel costs*. Additional requirement of $5,200 for other travel costs was due to the trip undertaken by Headquarters personnel to UNMOT for which no budgetary provision was made.

(c) International contractual personnel ..... —

(d) United Nations Volunteers ..... —

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... —

(f) Civilian electoral observers ..... —

3. Premises/accommodation 11 100

14. Savings of $13,900 were realized under rental of premises ($3,100) and utilities ($10,800), which were offset in part by additional requirements under maintenance supplies ($1,700) and maintenance services ($1,100).

15. *Rental of premises*. Provision was made for the rental of premises at a total cost of $2,200 per month for the rental of a radio room, six team sites and two repeater sites. The average cost incurred was $1,660 per month for seven team sites, repeater sites and the rental of a clinic. The rental of a radio room was not required since radio equipment was installed at the headquarters building, which was provided by the host Government free of charge.

Alteration and renovation of premises ..... —

16. *Maintenance supplies*. While UNMOT headquarters in Dushanbe is provided by the Government free of charge, UNMOT bears the responsibility of maintaining the premises in suitable condition. While the prorated apportionment of resources during the period amounted to $2,400, additional expenditures totalling $1,700 were incurred for the purchase of metal gate doors and windows for security purposes and the purchase of roofing materials and paint for the construction of the transport workshop.

17. *Maintenance services*. Additional expenditures of $1,100 were incurred for the installation of metal gate doors and windows, cleaning services for UNMOT headquarters and the clinic, as well as minor renovations to team sites.

18. *Utilities*. The savings of $10,800 were due to the lower monthly cost of $400 as compared with the estimated cost of $2,200 per month. Utilities for the team sites were borne by the landlords.

4. Infrastructure repairs ..... —

19. No provision was made under this heading.

5. Transport operations 74 200

20. The savings of $74,200 were realized for spare parts, repairs and maintenance ($4,900), petrol, oil and lubricants ($66,500) and vehicle insurance ($2,800).

21. *Spare parts, repairs and maintenance*. The savings of $4,900 under spare parts, repairs and maintenance were realized as a result of the transfer of spare parts from other missions.

22. *Petrol, oil and lubricants*. Provision for petrol was based on requirements for 25 United Nations-owned vehicles at the rate of $2.94 per gallon ($0.8 per litre). Actual consumption was as follows: diesel fuel at the rate of $0.49 per gallon ($0.1 per litre) for 26 vehicles and petrol at the rate of $2.57 per gallon ($0.7 per litre) for 5 vehicles, which resulted in savings of $66,500 under this heading.

23. *Vehicle insurance*. The savings of $2,800 under vehicle insurance were due to the lower than estimated cost of vehicle insurance.

6. Air operations 596 300

(a) Helicopter operations 925 800

24. *Hire/charter costs*. While provision was made for hiring one helicopter at a cost of $4,500 per hour for a total of 40 hours each month, no helicopter service was available during the period, resulting in savings of $925,800.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft ..... (329 500)

25. *Hire/charter costs*. While provision of $20,400 was made for a monthly resupply flight from Islamabad to Dushanbe during the period, total expenditures of $349,900 were incurred for flight services provided by the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF), the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) for the shipment of equipment resulting in additional expenditures of $329,500.

(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance ..... —

(d) Other air operation costs ..... —

7. Naval operations ..... —

26. No provision was made under this heading.

8. Communications 36 400

(a) Complementary communications 36 400

27. Savings were realized under spare parts and supplies ($21,000) and commercial communications ($15,400).

28. *Spare parts and supplies*. Costs relating to the installation of the earth station, the metal base for support and wires and cables were lower than estimated, resulting in savings of $21,000.

29. *Commercial communications*. Savings of $15,400 were due to lower usage of commercial communications. As there were no satellite communications for long-distance calls to Headquarters in New York, the Turkish telephone lines were utilized at no additional cost.

(b) Main trunking contract ..... —

9. Other equipment ..... **(1 700)**

30. Additional requirements of $1,700 were due to the acquisition of office furniture ($300), office equipment ($1,000) and water-purification equipment ($3,700), which were offset in part by savings of $3,300 under spare parts, repairs and maintenance.

31. *Office furniture*. While no provision was made under office furniture, a total of $300 was required to purchase wooden tables and chairs locally to furnish the UNMOT conference room to accommodate meetings and press conferences.

32. *Office equipment*. The acquisition of a reversible air conditioner (heater/cooler) ($800) and 30 overhead lamps for offices ($200), for which no budgetary provision had been made, resulted in overexpenditures of $1,000 under office equipment.

33. *Spare parts, repairs and maintenance*. Savings of $3,300 under spare parts, repairs and maintenance were achieved, since only minor repairs were required during the reporting period.

34. *Water-purification equipment*. Additional requirements were due to the acquisition of water-purification equipment at $330 per unit, for which no budgetary provision had been made.

10. Supplies and services ..... **(13 100)**

(a) Miscellaneous services ..... (3 900)

35. Savings totalling $7,300 were realized under security services ($3,400) and medical treatment and services ($3,900), which were offset by additional requirements for audit services ($8,400) and miscellaneous other services ($2,800).

36. *Audit services*. The prorated apportionment of resources during the period amounted to $7,200. The actual cost of audit services amount to $15,600, resulting in additional requirements of $8,400.

37. *Security services*. Savings of $3,400 for security services were realized as a result of the lower cost of locally contractual security guards at $334 per month as compared with the cost estimate of $900 per month.

38. *Medical treatment and services*. Savings of $3,900 were due to the lower than anticipated number of personnel requiring medical treatment.

39. *Miscellaneous other services*. The overrun of $2,800 under miscellaneous other services was due to expenditures incurred for bank charges ($1,100) and ferry services for the meeting in Taloqan on the question of the opening of a liaison post ($1,700).

(b) Miscellaneous supplies ..... (9 200)

40. Savings totalling $22,300 were realized under medical supplies ($20,500), sanitation and cleaning materials ($1,200) and subscriptions ($600), which were offset by additional requirements of $31,500 under stationery and office supplies ($6,800) and uniform items, flags and decals ($24,700).

41. *Stationery and office supplies*. Additional requirement of $6,800 under stationery and office supplies was due to the carry-over of the acquisition of various office supplies from the previous mandate period.

42. *Medical supplies*. While provision was made for basic medical supplies, including drugs, at an estimated cost of $4,000 per month, actual requirements were lower, resulting in savings of $20,500.

43. *Sanitation and cleaning materials*. No expenditure was incurred for sanitation and cleaning materials, since requirements throughout the period were met from existing stock, resulting in savings of $1,200.

44. *Subscriptions*. No expenditure was incurred for subscriptions.

45. *Uniform items, flags and decals*. The additional requirement of $24,700 was due to the purchase of winter clothing items for Field Service staff such as heavy insulated trousers and jackets, insulated boots, parka socks, gloves and caps for which no budgetary provision had been made.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... —

46. No provision was made under this heading.

12. Public information programmes **33 600**

47. *Materials and supplies*. No expenditures were incurred under this heading. 1 200

48. *Contractual services*. Savings of $33,600 under this heading were due to non-availability of personnel to carry out the production programmes for broadcasting and print media as envisaged.

13. Training programmes ..... —

14. Mine-clearing programmes ..... —

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... —

49. No provisions were made under these headings.

16. Air and surface freight ..... **(10 500)**

50. While no provision was made for the reporting period, a total of $10,500 was required to cover the cost of shipment of communications equipment from Brindisi and Liberia to UNMOGIP for forwarding to UNMOT.

17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi ..... —

51. No provision was made under this heading.

18. Support account for peacekeeping operations ..... —

52. No change.

19. Staff assessment **145 200**

53. The average vacancy rate of 7 per cent for international civilian staff and the hiring of local staff under the special service agreement resulted in savings of $145,200.

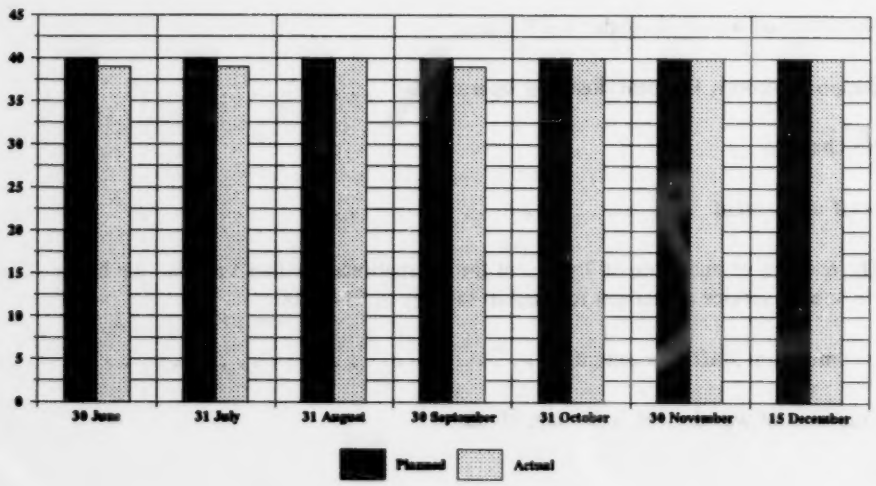
20. Income from staff assessment ..... **(145 200)**

54. This amount was derived from item 19 above.

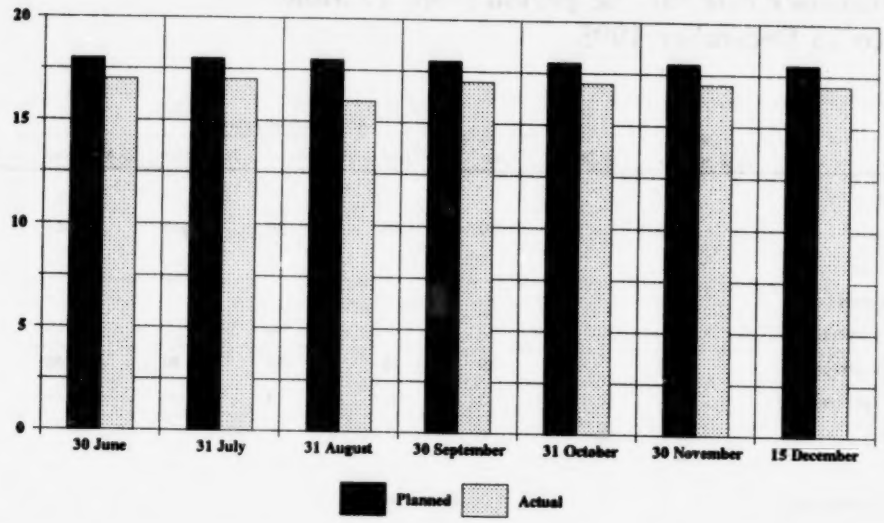
Annex III
Planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995

	Deployment as at						
	30 June	*31 July*	*31 August*	*30 September*	*31 October*	*30 November*	*15 December*
Military observers							
Planned	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Actual	39	39	40	39	40	40	40
Difference	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
International staff							
Planned	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Actual	17	17	16	17	17	17	17
Difference	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Local staff							
Planned	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Actual	28	29	30	31	31	30	30
Difference	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)

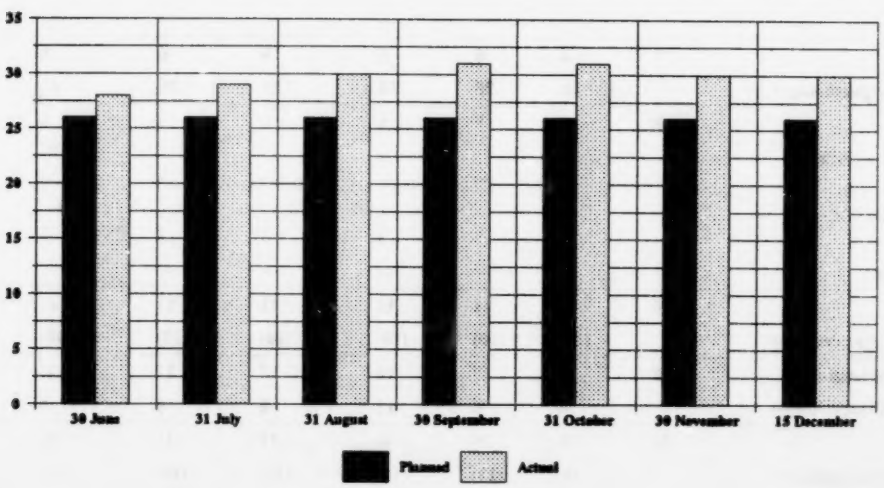
1. Military observers



2. International staff



3. Local staff



Annex IV
Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rate for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995

Personnel category	*Authorized as at 30 June*	*Actual staff on board*							
		30 June	*31 July*	*31 August*	*30 September*	*31 October*	*30 November*	*15 December*	*Average*
Military personnel									
Military observers	40	39	39	40	39	40	40	40	40
Vacancy rate (percentage)		3	3	—	3	—	—	—	1
Military contingents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy rate (percentage)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, military personnel	**40**	**39**	**39**	**40**	**39**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**
Vacancy rate (percentage)		**3**	**3**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**
Civilian personnel									
Civilian police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy rate (percentage)		—		—	—	—	—	—	—
International staff									
Under-Secretary-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P-4	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
P-3	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
P-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**8**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**
Vacancy rate (percentage)		**25**	**25**	**38**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**27**
Field Service	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
General Service (Principal level)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Service (Other level)	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Security Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**10**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**
Vacancy rate (percentage)		**(10)**	**(10)**	**(10)**	**(10)**	**(10)**	**(10)**	**(10)**	**(10)**
Total, international staff	**18**	**17**	**17**	**16**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**17**
Vacancy rate (percentage)		**6**	**6**	**11**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**
Local staff	26	28	29	30	31	31	30	30	30
Vacancy rate (percentage)		(8)	(12)	(15)	(19)	(19)	(15)	(15)	(15)
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy rate (percentage)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, civilian personnel	**44**	**45**	**46**	**46**	**48**	**48**	**47**	**47**	**47**
Vacancy rate (percentage)		**(2)**	**(5)**	**(5)**	**(9)**	**(9)**	**(7)**	**(7)**	**(6)**

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